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HERALD ADS GIVE BEST RESULTS

THE SERIES CONTINUED.

**Rev. Alfred Gooding Gives His
Second Historical Address.**

Describes Rise And Growth Of Unitarianism In England.

**Subject Receives Deep And Scholarly
Treatment At Mr. Gooding's
Hands.**

At the Unitarian church on Sunday the pastor, Rev. Alfred Gooding, delivered the second of his series of five discourses on the history of Unitarianism, the subject of this one being, "The History of Unitarianism in England." Of this very interesting and instructive historical presentation the following is a brief abstract:

History Of Unitarianism In England.

Unitarianism is said to have been first publicly taught in England by Bernhard Ochino of Siena, an Italian preacher, who, fleeing from persecution at home, was invited in 1547 to London by Archbishop Cramer, where he took charge of the so-called Strangers' church, an institution established for foreigners in London. This church was suppressed by Queen Mary, but its doctrine could not be suppressed. That it continued to assert itself is shown by the record of the violent deaths suffered by its adherents, a record covering the period from 1551, when George Van Parris, a surgeon, was burned at Smithfield for his Unitarian opinions, to 1612, when the last of these executions at the stake took place. It is true that in 1648, the Presbyterian party having control of parliament, an ordinance was passed condemning to death all persons proved guilty of denying the doctrine of the Trinity, but this statute was never carried into effect, for under Cromwell a considerable degree of tolerance was established.

It was at this time that the first Unitarian society in England was organized under the leadership of John Biddle, who has been called "the father, the earliest witness, and the martyr of English Unitarianism." A man of unquenchable courage, he was deterred neither by imprisonment nor exile from publishing his opinions, and he finally perished in a dungeon, Sept. 22, 1662. His little church did not survive him, but the truth he taught lived on in many noble and independent minds—notably in William Penn, who in his pamphlet called "The Sandy Foundation Shaken," controverted the scholastic doctrine of the Trinity, in Sir Isaac Newton, in John Locke, and in John Milton, whose argument for the unity of God is set forth in a Latin treatise on "Christian Doctrine," discovered in manuscript in 1823, and published. That was an age of much attempted restriction or control of theological belief by law. For the majority of dissenters things were made better by the Act of Toleration in 1689, but Unitarians remained under the ban, and in 1698 an act was passed by which a person who should deny any one of the persons of the Holy Trinity to be God was for the first offence deprived of the right to hold public office, and for the second offence deprived of all civil rights and subjected to three years imprisonment. This statute was not repealed until the year 1813.

In 1774, the first permanent Unitarian society in England was established in London by Theophilus Lindsey, the friend of Joseph Priestley and Benjamin Franklin. He built the Essex street chapel, of which he was the minister for fifteen years.

But the most conspicuous and influential figure in English Unitarianism at that time was Joseph Priestley, the famous scholar and scientist, the discoverer of oxygen. Undoubtedly he had more to do with shaping Unitarian thought than any other man of his time. Many Presbyterian congregations became Unitarian, and there are still about twenty-five that retain the old name.

In 1893 the Unitarian societies in England numbered 344. They are not bound together by any administrative or doctrinal authority, but they unite in maintaining a society known as the British and Foreign Unitarian Association, for the carrying on of mis-

sionary work, the publication and diffusion of Unitarian literature, and the general oversight of the affairs and interests of the denomination. Their Divinity school, called Manchester college, occupies a very beautiful group of new buildings at Oxford.

THE WINDS WHISPER

That spring is coming nearer—
That many people are quietly keeping Lent—
That the ash man will find plenty to do just now—

That the basketball season has been quite lively—
That Portsmouth is a great field for Sunday newspapers—

That the politician and candidate will soon know his friends—

That the City band is contemplating purchasing new uniforms—
That the Hibernians are hustling for their banquet on the 17th—

That the different parks in the city will soon have to be cleaned up—

That the small boy can be heard growling over a game of marbles—

That the longshoremen have plenty of work on hand with more coming—
That the Lenten devotions at the Catholic church are largely attended.

That some of the smelters at Great Bay have made good money this winter—

That the blast at Henderson's Point on Saturday morning spoke right out loud.

That the Veteran Firemen's life and drum corps gets plenty of practice—

That the electric cars between this city and Exeter make good running time—

That this harbor has seen all kinds of coal carrying craft the last week—

That spring house cleaning has been commenced by the busy housekeeper—

That the Portsmouth delegation at Concord have been quite busy this session—

That the Sagamore Engine company will celebrate its anniversary in royal style—

That Kittery certainly has held its own this winter with entertainments and socials—

That more wharves and store houses should be in use along our water front—

That Congress, Market and Vaughan streets ought to be paved as it would save money—

That the Boston and Maine station at Rockingham Junction is lighted by power from Newmarket—

That many people think the bath house, if put in commission again, should be in another place—

That several improvements are expected to be made this summer at the different forts in our harbor—

That the "great big" fire starting from Box 32, forecasted by a fortune teller, must have been a dream—

That many people in Maine are compelled to take off their hats to some of the newly elected sheriffs—

That Messenger Kellier, who is running between this city and Concord for the American Express company during the legislature, likes Portsmouth pretty well and has made many warm friends here—

BOSTONIANS WARMLY WELCOMED.

The Academy of Music, New York, held on the opening night of the Robin Hood revival by the Bostonians this season 3318 people, one of the largest audiences in the history of that famous old playhouse. The Bostonians this season are stronger than ever. They easily lead all other comic opera organizations in the country. The great company that has recently presented Robin Hood and Maid Marian in New York with such signal success will appear in its entirety at the Boston theatre next month. H. C. Barnabee, W. H. McDonald, George Frothingham and Josephine Bartlett continue in their original parts. Miss Grace Van Studdiford is the prima donna, and she is undoubtedly the finest soprano ever engaged by the Bostonians.

THE COUNTY'S DEBT.

The net indebtedness of Rockingham county, as shown by the treasurer's report, just published, is \$196,357.87. The bonded debt is \$222,500.

KITTERY.

Kittery, Me., March 9.
A hearing on House bill 177, an act to establish a municipal court in the town of Kittery, will be held before the judiciary committee at Augusta on March 11, having been postponed one day by Representative Favour in order to give ample notice.

Master Earl, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Marden, celebrated his fifth birthday anniversary on Saturday in a manner which will long linger pleasantly in the memory of his little playmates. From three to six, the rooms were made to resound with the merry voices of the sixteen little folks who gathered to pay their respects and to help Master Earl enjoy the day. The toys which the young man possesses in abundance were enjoyed greatly, also the little games that always delight childish hearts. The table was a pretty picture. In the center was a "favor dish" tastily trimmed, from which sixteen pieces of pink ribbon were carried to the places designated for each little guest. At the end of each ribbon was a tiny card bearing the name of the child, while a bonbon box well filled held each card in its proper place. At the head of the table was a beautiful birthday cake, decorated and trimmed and bearing five little candles. It was with much pleasure that Master Earl cut the cake and presented to each little guest a generous slice. Another enjoyable feature was when the children pulled in turn the "favor" string to see what was in the surprise dish for them. Master Earl was the recipient of many pretty birthday remembrances.

Miss Beth Hayes and Master Paul of Portsmouth enjoyed the day here Saturday with friends.

Dr. Victor Safford of Boston passed Sunday with his parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson Hobbs enjoyed Saturday in Boston.

George A. Littlefield of Moody was a visitor in town yesterday.

Mrs. James R. Philbrick has been called to Hill, N. H., on account of the serious illness of her brother there.

The Ladies' circle of the Second Christian church will meet next Thursday evening with Mrs. Annie Hobbs, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to attend.

At the regular meeting of Naval lodge next Wednesday evening, March 11, there will be one application and the M. M. degree will be conferred on two candidates.

The following letters are advertised in the Kittery postoffice: Mr. Tyler Brooks, Miss Mary Brown, Mr. J. W. Greenwich, James Mofey, Mr. Albert Murray, Priv. F. E. Pierce, Mr. Roberts.

The regular meeting of the I. O. O. F. will be held this evening.

SOUTH ELIOT.

South Eliot, Me., March 9
George McPheters of Portsmouth was the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Allen Tobey, on Saturday.

William Bell of Malden, Mass., visited his sister, Mrs. W. H. Staples, last week.

Mrs. Rebecca Raitt and friend of Portsmouth were entertained by Mrs. S. A. Pickering last week.

It is stated that the contracts have been let for the building of the house to be erected by Alonzo Titus, work to be commenced in April.

The town books were distributed Saturday.

Mrs. Ephraim Cole is very sick with gripe and heart trouble.

Rev. Alexander Dixon of Newburyport was in town Thursday.

Mrs. Albert Fernald of Newburyport was a visitor in town last week.

According to the report of the town clerk of Eliot there were five marriages, thirty-four births and twenty-six deaths during the past year.

Mrs. Harrison Oils of Newburyport was in town last week.

Mrs. A. J. Davis, who has been the guest of her mother, Mrs. C. J. Staples, the past month, has returned to Boston, Mass.

John R. Cole is quite ill at his home here. Dr. H. I. Durgin is attending him.

The annual town meeting will be held today (Monday.)

It is reported that the steamer Queen City is to make trips to New Castle quite soon.

Fred Huntress has returned to Portland after a visit to his parents.

Friday two Salvation Army ladies were selling tickets for an entertain-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Doctor orders. Druggist sells. You take. Quickly said. Quickly cured.

ment in Portsmouth for their benefit. They were quite successful.

Wentworth Dame, whose hand was so severely injured while employed at the navy yard early in the spring, has gone back to work.

BIG ITEMS FOR PORTSMOUTH.

Local Naval Station Generously Recognized In New Appropriation Bill.

The naval appropriation bill just passed carries the following items, the sums appropriated to be devoted to public works at this yard: Removal of Henderson's Point, to complete, \$549,000; quay wall, to extend, \$75,000; grading, to continue, \$25,000; railroad and rolling stock, additions, \$8,000; sewer systems, extensions, \$4,000; water systems, extensions, \$4,000; tools for yards and docks, additional, \$2,000; locomotive crane and track, to complete, \$50,000; electric plant, extensions, \$15,000; steel-plant building for construction and repair (to cost not to exceed \$150,000), to continue, \$50,000; blasting in front of quay wall, \$25,000; naval prison, \$95,000 (toward the construction of the prison there is also reappropriated the unexpended balance of appropriations made by former acts; in all, \$917,000).

Twenty thousand dollars is also appropriated for the purchase of new tools and extension of plant in the construction and repair department.

WILL SOON BEGIN WORK.

Erection Of New Naval Prison Here To Commence In A Short Time.

Work will soon commence on the new naval prison which is to be erected at the Portsmouth navy yard. There is available for this purpose an allotment of \$155,000, of which sum \$95,000 was appropriated by the naval appropriation bill just enacted and \$60,000 was appropriated some time ago for the extension of the prison at Boston. This latter institution will be abandoned and the building will be turned over to the bureau of construction and repair to be used as a storehouse, which was its former function. It is intended to design the new naval prison so that it may be extended on occasion.

DEEDS RECORDED.

Government Takes Possession Of Land Lately Purchased At New Castle.

The United States government has taken possession of the land at New Castle bought for the purpose of extending the military reservation there, and the deeds of the purchase have been recorded.

CONSTRUCTION CORPS REMEMBERED.

News has been received here to the effect that the new naval bill, as passed in conference between the senate and house committees, carries an amendment which provides for the allowance for commutation of quarters and allowances for naval constructors and their assistants. This action places the construction corps more equally on a footing with the line officers.

When in Exeter

— TRY A —
Dinner
— AT THE —

SQUAMSCOTT HOUSE.

N. S. WILLEY, PROPRIETOR
EXETER, N. H.

CAPT. WILDE DETACHED.

Popular Officer Of The Portsmouth Navy Yard Ordered To Boston.

Capt. George F. F. Wilde has been detached from the Portsmouth navy yard and made captain of the Boston yard, succeeding Capt. Barclay.

Capt. Wilde was born in Braintree Mass., but now claims North Easton, Mass., as his home. He is one of the most affable and popular officers of the navy, and at the same time he has a record as a fighter, seaman and organizer, with a knowledge of modern warships and advances, second to none.

As a boy he was anxious to become a sailor and an officer in the navy. Just before the civil war a vacancy for Annapolis existed in his district and he applied for the appointment. So did many others, so many, in fact, that it was decided to hold a competitive examination. Young Wilde studied hard to this end and when the day of the examination arrived he found himself well primed for the task, but without sufficient money to pay his fare to Boston where the examination was to be held. Nothing daunted, he walked in and took the examination. He won and the navy secured a most able officer.

Capt. Wilde began his studies at the academy in November, 1861. His class was put into active service in two years, and as a junior officer he participated in some of the engagements of the fighting fleets along the southern coast.

After the war he put in the usual variations of sea and shore work at home and abroad. He was the first commander of the U. S. S. Dolphin, the first of Uncle Sam's modern navy, and while in command of this vessel he brought about the painting of warships white. Sec. Whitney soon issued an order that white be the peace color of all the steel ships of the navy.

During the Spanish war Capt. Wilde commanded the ram Kathadin, with a crew of the survivors of the Maine disaster. Later he went out to the Philippines to relieve the late Rear Admiral Frank Wilkes of the command of the U. S. S. Boston. Still later he commanded the famous Oregon.

Capt. Wilde is one of the most popular and efficient officers ever stationed at this yard and his departure will occasion keen regret, not only among all the attaches of the navy yard, but also among the people of Portsmouth, who will long remember Capt. Wilde's unfailing courtesy. He represents the best traditions of the navy and during his term of service here has won the respect and affection of all with whom he has come in contact. Never in the history of the Portsmouth yard has any officer been stationed here whose record for efficiency or whose popularity exceeded that of Capt. Wilde.

FOR THE BOULEVARD.

Bill Appropriating \$20,000 To Continue Its Construction Formally Approved.

The bill introduced in the state legislature appropriating \$20,000 for the completion of the shore boulevard was approved by both the senate and house and on Friday afternoon received the signature of Gov. Bachelder.

PROMISING VIOLINIST.

Miss Katrine Coolidge, the daughter of J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., who is a promising violinist, played a serenade, and Vieuxtemps' "Reverie," at the recital at Mrs. Sears' in Boston the last week. Miss Coolidge in her youthful frock of white was picturesque as she stood with her violin.

NOTICE.

Mr. John H. Bartlett will give the fourth in his series of Talks on Law at Bliss College Thursday evening, March 12th, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "The Marriage Relation."

W. J. LEWIS,
Principal Bliss College.

Clarence Gatchell, the retiring member of the board of education will be a candidate for reelection. There will probably be no opposition.

March 14 will mark the thirty first anniversary of the principalship

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY.

"In making boiled custard you must be very careful in watching that it does not curdle. It ought to be taken from the fire immediately on beginning to thicken."

In the form of a pyramid on a serving dish that will stand the heat of the oven. Brush over with beaten egg and with melted butter and then sprinkle with breadcrumbs and brown in a hot oven. Garnish with parsley and hard-boiled eggs cut in quarters. Salt cod fish pickled in pieces soaked in cold water over night and heated barely to the boiling point may be used for this dish.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

In making apple sauce put the water and sugar required in the kettle first and when it is hot and the sugar dissolved add the apples. This gives more translucent appearance and better flavor, according to one housewife, than when the sugar is added last.

The acme of elegance is the fleuri tippet or bon composed pure, taffeta or mousseline. It is like a shoulder cape, either round, terminating in long sleeves in front.

Cemetery lots for sale, also Loam and Turf.
Orders left at his residence, corner of Richards avenue and South street, or by mail, or in person with Oliver W. Hamblin successor to S. S. Fletcher 40 Market street, will receive prompt attention.

M. J. GRIFFIN

The simplest remedy for indigestion, constipation, biliousness and the many ailments arising from the disorder of the liver or bowels is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They have a powerful purgative effect and their timely aid removes the cause of calling a physician for many little ailments that beset mankind. They go straight to the seat of the trouble, relieve the distress and cleanse the system. These pills are the only pills that form a general toning up. The Five Cent Packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The Family Bottle of course, contains a supply for a year. All of agents sell them.

ATTACKED A CAR.

Electric Assaulted By Eight Masked Men.

Police Officer Paul Mendlesohn Shot Through The Heart.

New Chapter In History Of Waterbury Street Railway Strike.

Waterbury, Conn., March 9, 2 a. m.—Violence in its worst form has broken out anew in Waterbury as the result of the high feeling in connection with the electric railway strike. This time it is murder and Superintendent Officer Paul Mendlesohn is the victim. In addition, John W. Chambers was shot and Conductor George Weberndorfer was pounded almost into insensibility.

The scene of the crime was Forest Park, the terminus of the North Main street line, an isolated spot. The car had reached the end of the line and preparations were being made for the return trip. Immediately after the conductor had turned the trolley and the motorman had reversed his levers eight masked men sprang from the bushes by the roadside, entered the car and discharged their revolvers, every man being armed.

Officer Mendlesohn fell at the first report with a bullet through the heart. The motorman leaped from the car with a cry of pain and some of the men followed him, while the remainder turned their attention to the conductor. He was thrown to the floor of the car and pounded and kicked until he was almost unconscious. The men then left the car and joined their companions outside.

Weberndorfer saw the motorman leap from the car and also saw him followed by the murderers.

The conductor with difficulty rose to his feet and went to the assistance of the wounded officer, but a brief examination showed that the latter was dead.

Weberndorfer was suffering from his own severe injuries and was hardly able to stand, but he nevertheless started the car back toward the city with the body of the wounded officer. On the way he met another car and the crew went back to the city with the injured man for assistance.

The body of the dead officer was carried to police headquarters and Weberndorfer was also taken there. The entire police force was immediately sent out to search for the murderers.

Shortly after midnight the officers found Motorman Chambers, who is a young man, not over twenty years of age. His head was covered with blood, but it was found that he had not been struck by a bullet, but had been pounded on the head with the butt of a revolver.

He told a startling story of his experience. He said that when he leaped from the car, four men followed him, firing their revolvers. He ran at top speed for the swamps nearby and when he discovered that his pursuers were gaining on him, he laid down. The murderers rushed by, but did not go near the highway. They soon gave up the search and Chambers finally left his hiding place and started for the city to give the alarm. He fell in with the police and was conducted to the car barn, where his injuries were attended.

The condition of the car when it reached the city showed that a perfect volley of shots had been fired at the three defenceless men. The attack was made while the trolley pole was off and those in the car were in perfect darkness and were caught like rats in a trap.

At the time of the shooting the streets were practically deserted because of the heavy rain, but the news spread rapidly and half an hour after the car reached the center of the city at least 300 people gathered in the vicinity of police headquarters and public feeling ran high.

The victim of the tragedy had been recently appointed on the police force and leaves a wife and three small children, the youngest being not over five years of age.

So far the police have been unable to find any trace of the murderers.

FOG ENVELOPS NEW YORK.

River And Harbor Traffic Almost Entirely Suspended On Sunday.

New York, March 8.—A dense fog caused the almost complete suspension of harbor and river traffic for many hours, effectually blocked the

port against steamers and coasting craft today.

The American liner Philadelphia anchored outside Sandy Hook and was unable to come up to her pier until late in the afternoon when the fog lifted considerably.

Three collisions occurred during the day but there was no loss of life and little damage to the vessels.

A STAMPEDE FEARED.

Italian Workmen Panic Stricken Because Of Spier's Falls Tragedy.

Glens Falls, N. Y., March 8.—But two bodies of the victims of the Spier's Falls tragedy of Saturday have been recovered. Trained river men are searching the river below the dam and are breaking up ice and log jams.

Two of the men not accounted for last night turned up today and the latest information given out by the officials of the company fixes the number of dead and missing at seventeen.

Many of the Italians employed on the works have left their jobs and a stampede is feared.

ANOTHER FLOOD FEARED.

After Falling Below Danger Line, Ohio River Rises Again.

Cincinnati, O., March 8.—The Ohio river fell last night below the danger line of fifty feet, but it is rising here again today and is reported to be rising at other points.

The rains prevailed throughout the day in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and western Pennsylvania and another flood is predicted this week in the Ohio valley.

WIFE OF GOV. BOUTWELL.

Aged Helpmate Of Massachusetts Former Chief Magistrate Dies.

Groton, Mass., March 8.—Mrs. Sarah Adelia Boutwell, wife of Ex-Governor George F. Boutwell, died at her home here this afternoon in her eighty-ninth year. Death was primarily due to old age, although she had long been an invalid and had been confined to her bed for six years.

SOCIALISTS PROTEST.

Mob In Streets Of Buda-Pest Charged By The Police.

Buda-Pest, March 8.—A street demonstration by 10,000 socialists took place here today as a protest against the government military bills. It led to collisions with the police and the breaking of windows. Many arrests were made and the police finally charged the demonstrators and dispersed them.

GOING TO NORFOLK.

Navy Collier Will Leave Boston Under Her Own Steam.

Boston, March 8.—The navy collier Lebanon, Capt. McLean, arrived here from Bermuda today to take the disabled collier Alexander to Norfolk. The Norfolk has been repaired, however, and will proceed under her own steam.

DEATH BY FIRE.

Five People Fatally Burned In The Vicinity Of Dawson.

Seattle, Wash., March 8.—A special from Dawson says that five people were burned to death at the Aurora road house on Hunter creek at two o'clock Thursday morning.

SIX DEAD, ONE DYING.

Shocking Result Of A Fire In A Mining Town Hotel.

Cumberland, Md., March 8.—Six persons were burned to death and one fatally injured in a fire in a small hotel at Leiter, W. Va., this morning.

MISS WHITESIDE RETURNS.

Miss Hilda Whiteside was among those arriving on the Saxonia in Boston Friday from Liverpool. Although the voyage was one of the roughest ever made, the stanch Cunarder made the crossing in nine days, and the passengers all speak enthusiastically of her fine qualities. Miss Whiteside who is a sister of Mrs. Arthur Astor Carey, has passed many summers at the Carey's cottage at Little Harbor.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Powders Since has been used for children's toilet. It is a child softening the grain, also a hair oil, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Tickets for Foxy Grandpa are now on sale. This is one of the operatic comedy successes of the season with a cast of 50 people. The piece has had three runs in New York and made a big hit in Boston.

FREED BY DEATH.

Grim Messenger Releases George L. O. Perry.

Is Said To Have Died Protesting His Innocence.

Man Was Indicted For Boston's "Jack The Slogger" Murders.

Cambridge, Mass., March 8.—George L. O. Perry, the negro lad indicted for the murder of Agnes McPhee at Somerville and Clara Morton at Waverly, died at Cambridge jail at eleven o'clock this morning. Physicians ascribe his death to nervous exhaustion.

Perry survived an attack of typhoid fever, but it is believed that this was indirectly the cause of death as he was in a mental state which prevented his complete physical recovery from the wrecked physical condition in which the fever left him.

Though informed on Friday that his end was very near, the lad is not known to have made any formal statement relative to his connection with the two tragedies and it is believed that he continued to protest his entire innocence to the last.

CITY BRIEFS.

Good weather for sap. Don't thaw out of your winter overcoat just yet.

Street crossings were in bad condition yesterday.

The heavy rain of Sunday has settled the mud in the country roads.

Bets of two to one are being made today that Mayor Fender will succeed himself.

Several members of the minstrel troupe which played here Saturday night attended services at the Church of the Immaculate Conception on Sunday.

Already there is a swelling of buds and the branches which now stand out brown and bare against the spring like sky will soon don their dress of tender green and our delightful summer season and summer visitors will ere long be with us.

Mrs. Sadie Dickey Simpson, the well known contralto soloist of Portsmouth, and Miss Hauke M. Broadway, an accomplished vocalist, both members of the "New Hampshire Rivals" Concert company, will appear at the Y. M. C. U. entertainment at the Universalist church, Thursday evening, March 19.—Concord Monitor.

GOLF SEASON OPENED.

The golf season may be said to have opened on Saturday at the Country club, when about a dozen of the members were at the links and played around. The ground is in very good condition considering the winter, and another week will see it dried out, providing there is no more snow. Only in one or two places is there any standing water, and this is not in the direct line of play.

DIED.

In Omaha, Neb., March 5, William A. Winder, formerly Captain Third Artillery, U. S. A.

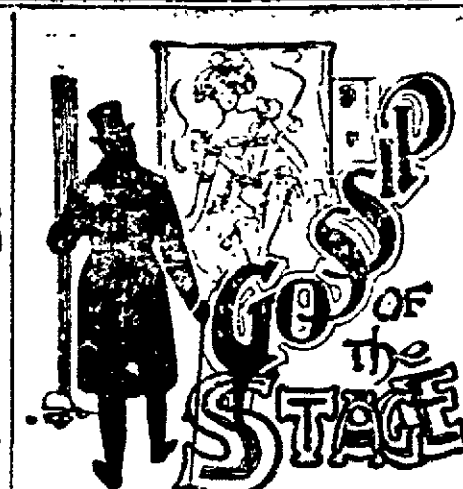
The health department of New York has been telling the people of that city how to avoid the grip, which is more or less prevalent at this season of the year. They are advised not to get run down, to eat nourishing food and to take plenty of sleep. They must also avoid drafts and excesses, and above all they must shun alcohol. This sounds like pretty good advice for all the year around.

A New York state woman who shot her husband, cut his body into small bits and then burned them says she acted in self defense. As a rule, a man who has been disciplined in that manner is not capable of doing much harm.

It is said that the coal strike commission has cost \$750,000 to date. Some people who have been suffering from lack of coal will derive comfort from the fact that the operators will have to pay \$500,000 of it.

As if the coal famine was not bad enough, the De Beers company has now advanced the price of diamonds 5 per cent.

Signor Mascagni is now a chevalier of the Order of Savoy. We wonder if that is anything he can put up as collateral.



FOXY GRANDPA.

Joseph Hart and Carrie De Mar, at the head of an organization said to number fifty persons, will present Foxy Grandpa at Music hall tomorrow (Tuesday) night. The piece has filled an engagement of 150 nights at the Fourteenth Street theatre, New York, where Alan Dale proclaimed it "the most amusing thing in town." During the Metropolitan run many features were added to the entertainment, among them five songs respec-



Carrie De Mar In Foxy Grandpa.

fully entitled "Polly, Pretty Polly," "The Country Club," "The Bathing Lesson," "I'm Not at Liberty to Tell," and "Different Ways of Proposing." William A. Brady has supplied a completely new investiture of scenery and costumes.

THE CLIMBERS.

The Climbers ran for 200 nights at the Bijou theatre New York, and gained recognition for Miss Amelia Bingham as America's only actress-manager. It will be presented at Music hall next Thursday night. Mr. Fitz's play treats of contemporaneous New York life, but it's themes and situations are easily understandable, they are native to any city in the country. A roster of members of a fashionable set in New York society furnish by their amusing tactics much diverting and original comedy. There are twenty-one speaking parts in this brilliant play and they have been assigned to actors whose names are known to stand for tried ability. Miss Bingham has given a tasteful and lavish mounting of the comedy.

The theme of The Climbers is suggested by a bit of dialogue in Act 2—"There are social climbers, but wealth is as good a goal—I was a climber after wealth and everything it brings."

"And I after happiness and all it brings."

ELABORATE COSTUMING.

Much thought, study and time was given to the costuming of Mildred Holland's new play, The Lily and the Prince, which will be presented for the first time in this city next week. For a whole year prior to the production, Miss Holland and her manager, Edward C. White, were collecting materials for the gowns. Everything used in the making of the costumes is of the richest material to be found in this country or in Europe, and the trimmings are elaborate, even the linings being of the finest quality of silk. When the costumes come together in the play, they present a brilliant array of exquisite colors and the blending is perfect.

ALICE OF OLD VINCENNES.

The coming presentation of Alice of Old Vincennes with Gertrude Coghlan in the title role, will provide a rare treat for the theatre-goers of this city. Readers of Maurice Thompson's story of the Indiana frontier will recall that Alice was a Revolutionary type of the athletic American girl of today. She had a hand some figure of graceful proportions, and was an expert swordswoman. Gertrude Coghlan is quite an ideal woman to represent these characteristics. Her figure is strong yet graceful in its outlines; she is thoroughly athletic, and during the years that she accompanied her father, the late Charles Coghlan, on his starring tours, she became an adept in the principles of fencing, for he was one of the greatest masters of the foil of his day either on or off the stage.

The actress' taste for athletics, and the routine of her daily life, which always allotted certain hours for exercises, now came into good play. She felt, however, that it would be well to follow up this early instruction, in order to more skillfully show the heroine's achievements with the foils, so she placed herself under the tutelage of one of the best swordsmen in New York, and for several months practiced daily under his guidance. Alice's accomplishment in this respect is made one of the pivotal points of the play, and the skill with which she outwits the English colonel in the scene of the capture is one that can be thoroughly appreciated by lovers of this mode of self defense.

MR. WILLARD'S REBUKE.

E. S. Willard rebuked a party of chattering men and women a few nights ago in Washington in a gracious manner. The thoughtless talkers hindered through two acts. They had seats in the first and second orchestra rows. Near the end of the second act of The Optimist, when Mr. Willard and Miss Roebuck were in a love scene, Mr. Willard turned to the audience calmly and said: "This talking must stop. It has been very annoying to us. I am a patient man, but this is more than I can bear. If the talking continues the curtain will be rung down." Applause from all parts of the theatre greeted this speech. Quiet prevailed throughout the rest of the performance.

QUINLAN AND WALL.

There is but one Dan Quinlan, and he is probably the best interlocutor who ever stepped on the minstrel stage; there is but one Jimmie Wall ("scuse me") and no more versatile or original comedian ever addressed an audience. When these two men pool issues and secure to aid them such artists as make up the minstrel company bearing the name of Quinlan and Wall, the theatre-going public is the gainer.

The Portsmouth public was the particular gainer on Saturday afternoon and evening, and two big audiences were given hours of genuine pleasure.

The Quinlan and Wall entertainers told no old stories and were guilty of no stale jokes. They sang no old songs, but rendered new and taking ones with rich and tuneful voices. They did no old tricks, but instead presented some that were startling in their originality. The Gaspard brothers fairly made their auditors gasp with amazement and the other contributors to the olio proved that there is much that is new under the sun, even in minstrelsy.

Quinlan and Wall have worked some changes in the conventional minstrel show and have set a pace that it will be none too easy to follow.

THEATRICAL TID-BITS.

Marguerite St. John last season made a pronounced success of "Mrs. Hunter" in The Climbers. Amelia Bingham has Miss St. John playing the same part again this season, in her special company.

Boston bills this week: Tremont, James K. Hackett in The Crisis; Millicent, Millie James in The Little Princess; Hollis, Ethel Barrymore in A Country Mouse and Carrots; Boston, Chauncey Olcott in Old Limerick Town, Colonial, The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast; Majestic, The Storks; Park, Mahelle Gilman in The Mocking Bird; Columbia, The Knickerbocker Girl; Castle Square, Humanity; Grand Opera House, Over Niagara Falls; Keith's, Robert Hilliard and others in vaudeville.

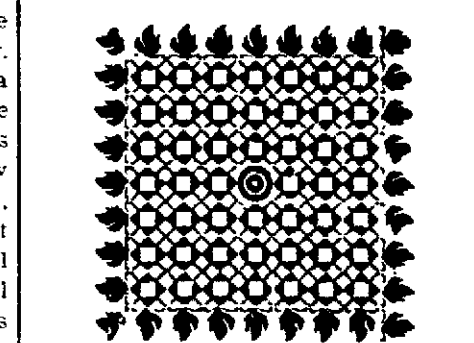
Miss Amelia Bingham has shown wisdom in placing herself under the managerial direction of Frank McKee. In addition to his general experience and excellence as a manager, Mr. McKee has demonstrated unusual aptitude in putting forward a feminine star, as in the case of Mary Manning, who has added enormously to her fame as well as to her bank account since Mr. McKee has exploited her as a luminary.

Cooper and Bailey, who make up one of the cleverest "real coon" teams in vaudeville are both Boston boys. They are booked at the Howard this week.

Frank Hatch, stage director for Grace George in Pretty Peggy, had an amusing experience last week in Milwaukee. Two hundred supernumeraries reported to him to rehearse the mob scene in the play, and Mr. Hatch discovered that nearly half of them knew no language except German. As he could not see the artistic consistency of a Teutonic riot in Covent Garden theatre, those unacquainted with English were dismissed.

Quincy Adams Sawyer, which comes to Portsmouth late this month, re-

cently played a return engagement at Claremont and was greeted by a very large and enthusiastic audience.



Cash Talks

EXTRACT from REPORT (1902) of REVERE STEEPLECHASE, a permanent amusement at Revere Beach, Mass.

RECEIPTS.	
June	\$8,068.28
July	12,550.64
August	13,104.24
Sept. (10 days)	4,608.92
	\$38,332.08
Expenditures	16,507.21
Net profits	\$21,824.87

The County Fair and Musical Railway another permanent amusement, has been in operation 14 years at Coney Island, netting \$132,000 in the last 3 years, and we shall build it at Revere Beach. To equip this we offer 25,000 shares of stock. The probable dividends will be large; the management is honest, and everything will bear investigation. Do not let this chance go by without at least sending for a prospectus.

REVERE BEACH
County Fair and Musical Railway Co.
(INCORPORATED).
100 Boylston St. Boston.

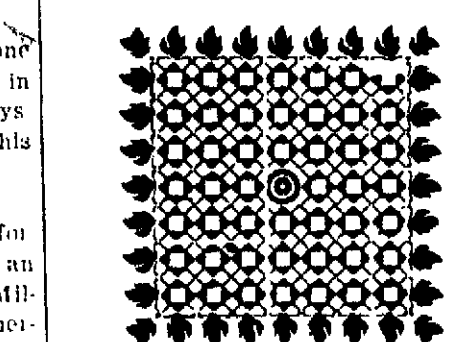
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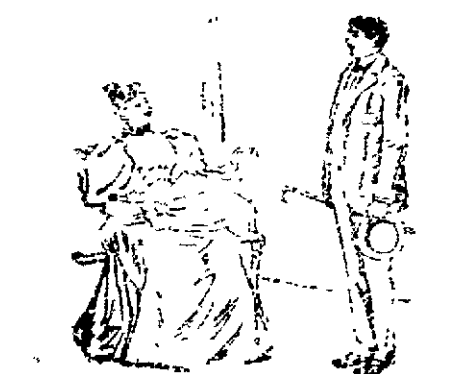
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A WAY OPEN.
Many a Portsmouth Reader Knows It Well.

There is a way open to convince the greatest skeptic. Scores of Portsmouth people have made it possible. The public statement of their experience is proof of the like of which has never been produced before in Portsmouth. Read this case of it given by a citizen:

Mr. James Snow of 5 Daniel street, assistant cashier at Nickerson's, says:—"I was under the care of physicians, but their medicine did me no good. I took any quantity of advertised remedies, in vain, seeking for a cure. I had a tenderness and soreness over my kidneys that made any sudden movement agonizing. Deafness in my head and that tired feeling haunted me. I wore more plasters than would fill a trunk and yet I did not take a whole box of Doan's Kidney Pills when the aching and lameness was gone. I tried so many medicines and had experienced so much suffering that I have no hesitation in saying that Doan's Kidney Pills are ahead of anything I have ever used and if I am ever troubled again, and I may be, I know what to do."

cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.



LOW PRICES.

Many people shout Low Prices. The prices are low—so is the quality of the goods. We say low prices and we back up the statement with a good strong reason. We can make the low clothing—make it as well as it can be made—at low prices, because our expenses are light and we have many patrons. There is no use throwing money away. There is no use paying any more for perfection than you have to. We will be glad to see you any time.

HAUGH,
LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILOR
20 High Street.

STANDARD BRAND.
Newark cement
400 Barrels of the above Cement per car.

Landed.
THIS COMPANY'S CEMENT
Has been on the market for the past fifty years. It has been used on the

Principal Government and Other Public Works.

And has received the commendation of Engineers, Architects and Consumers generally. Persons wanting cement should not be misled. Obtain the best.

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LITTLE GOLD DUST
Havana filled 50 cigars are now having the largest sales in their history. Quality counts. For sale by all first class dealers.

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WITHIN FIFTY YEARS

PHENOMENAL PROGRESS MADE BY THE UNITED STATES.

This Country Now Leads the World in Domestic Exports, in Manufactures, in Transportation and in Internal Commerce.

In a recent report the statistician of the department of commerce presents some interesting facts relative to the phenomenal progress which has taken place in the United States since the first forty-two years of protection to American labor and industry. Giant strides have been made during that period under the economic policy of having the republic do its own work to the largest possible extent. In domestic exports, in manufactures, in transportation and in internal commerce the United States is at the head of the world's list of great nations. The internal commerce of the country is now estimated at \$20,000,000,000, or equal to the entire international commerce of the world. This estimate is based upon the figures of the census, which put the total value of manufactures in 1900 at \$13,000,000,000, of agriculture at nearly \$4,000,000,000 and those of minerals about \$1,000,000,000. Adding to these the product of the fisheries, the total value of the products of the great industries in 1900 would be \$18,000,000,000, and the rapid growth in all lines of industry since 1860, especially in manufacturing, seems to justify the conclusion that even a single transaction in all the products of the country would produce an aggregate for 1902 of fully \$20,000,000,000.

Estimating the internal commerce of the country at former census years by the same method, it is found that the total internal commerce has grown from about \$2,000,000,000 in 1850, \$3,500,000,000 in 1860, \$6,250,000,000 in 1870, \$7,750,000,000 in 1880 and \$12,000,000,000 in 1890. It will be seen from this that the internal commerce seems to have increased 50 per cent in the decade from 1890 to 1900 and is ten times as large in 1902 as in the year 1850.

During the same period, from 1850 to 1902, the population has increased from 23,000,000 to 79,000,000 and is therefore only three and one-half times as great as in 1850, while the internal commerce is ten times as great as at that time. The relative gain of internal commerce over population is due, in part, to the greatly increased facilities for transportation, the cheapening of cost of articles utilized and the increased earnings and increased wealth of the people—in short, due in great measure to the operation of the policy of protection.

The railroads have increased from 9,021 miles in 1850 to 201,820 miles in 1902 and the estimated wealth of the country from \$7,137,730,000 in 1850 to \$84,300,000,000 in 1900—a per capita increase of from \$208 in 1850 to \$1,236 in 1900. This increase in wealth has been accompanied by an increase in deposits in banks, those in savings banks alone increasing from \$43,431,130 in 1850 to \$2,507,004,580 in 1901—another extraordinary tribute to the value of protection as a national economic system.

Meantime the foreign commerce has made rapid increase, though not at a rate of speed proportionate to that of internal commerce. The imports of 1850 were \$179,509,526; those of 1902 \$963,329,918. The exports in 1850 were \$114,775,126. In 1902 \$1,381,719,401. While it is not practicable to measure the internal commerce of other countries with the same accuracy as that of the United States, it is known that in agricultural products, manufactures and minerals the United States now outranks the other nations of the world and that the transactions in these products, which form the internal commerce, may therefore be assumed to surpass those of any other country. The manufactures of the United States are now about double those of the United Kingdom and nearly equal to those of France, Germany and Russia combined, while the value of the agricultural products of the United States far exceeds that of any other single country.

No other country has the exhaustless wealth of natural resources; no other country has a population equal in energy, enterprise and capability, no other country has for the same length of time had so high a wage scale or so high a standard of living; no other country has had protection for forty-two years practically uninterrupted.

What It Certainly Will Do.

The policy of protection is the foundation of our whole industrial system. Nine-tenths of our industrial capital is invested, nine-tenths of our industrial wage scales and other arrangements are made, upon the supposition that this nation will continue by law to reserve the home market for home producers.

To begin to repeal the tariff would be to disturb all these arrangements. It would unsettle business. It would destroy commercial confidence in the future. It would bring on hard times. That is what tariff tinkering by the Democratic party has always done in the past; that is what it certainly will do again. *Annapolis Examiner*

The Purpose of Reciprocity.

Reciprocity was as little understood in 1897 as it is now. Senator Dilliver did not understand it at that time any better than he seems to understand it at this time. He evidently believes that the purpose of reciprocity is to make lower duties and thus encourage importations. Such is the prevailing purpose of reciprocity at the present time. That's why the Democrats repealed increased exportations. *Des Moines Capital*

THE OBSTINATE FLAME.

How and Why You May Blow Out a Candle Backward.

Hold a lighted candle eight or ten inches from your face and blow gently at the flame. Of course the flame will bend over away from you as if it were trying to leave the wick. Blow harder, and the flame will go out. That is to say it will leave the wick and disappear entirely.

Now, let us think about that a little. When you kindle a fire in the grate, the more draft you give it the better it burns. Blow on it, and you will see, or get a pair of old fashioned bellows, such as your grandmother used, and the harder you work them the more quickly the wood ignites and the higher leaps the flame.

Why does this blowing on the fire make it burn better? Simply because you give it more oxygen, and oxygen is what fire lives on.

But in the case of the candle, when you blow hard on it the flame instead of burning more brightly goes out altogether. Do you see the reason? Perhaps this is it. The flame depends upon a sufficient amount of heat to make the oxygen ignite, and a sudden or hard blowing of the breath on it drives the heat away, so that there is not enough left to support combustion.

But there is a way to blow on the candle when within a few inches of your face without blowing it out. Indeed you can make the flame incline



AS YOU BLOW ON THE CARD.

toward you instead of away from you. You think of course that there is a trick in this, and you are right. That is why we are telling you about it, so that you may puzzle some of your friends.

Take a piece of wire about ten inches in length and bend it at right angles in the middle. Twist one end of it into a ring that will fit over the candle and bend the other end into a downward loop that may be squeezed together as a clamp. Into this clamp put a piece of cardboard about six inches in diameter and then slip the ring over the candle. If you have adjusted them right, the cardboard will be exactly between your mouth and the flame when you hold the candle up before your face.

Now blow on the cardboard as hard as you can, but you cannot blow the candle out; on the contrary, the flame will incline toward you, just as if some one were blowing it in that direction. The reason is that the air you blow on the cardboard rebounds and carries with it some of the air around the flame, and this of course brings the flame toward the board.

Learn to Do Only Work That Pays.

Digging in the soil and chopping wood is hard work, but it requires no special skill; hence the wages paid are the smallest. The pay increases in proportion to the thought and skill required. Learn a good trade, and it will be with you when your friends and money are gone. Few boys take to tasks that require thought and persistent effort. Yet skilled work is the only employment in demand. Most carriers and common laborers glut the market everywhere. The tradesmen and artisans are the ones that get the easiest jobs and the most money. The others are always hunting work. Should they accidentally stumble upon a job they cannot hold it. A superficial knowledge will not do. It must be thorough. Boys, learn a trade while young. After you are twenty years old few will be found who will take time and trouble to teach you one. When you are that old, you will want a man's pay. If you don't know anything, you won't get it. Know nothings work at odd jobs and are paid the lowest scale. *Gen.*

Lighting the Stars.

Mabel Greene, a Brooklyn five-year-old, one evening stood at a window of her home with her pretty face flattened against the pane intently watching a slowly gathering storm. Darker grew the low hanging clouds, but Mabel showed no signs of fear. Instead her features were animated and she appeared to be absorbed in the scene. Even when a violent clap of thunder seemed to rend the heavens and forked lightning flashed the child was unmoved. At last, thing of the light, Mabel turned to her mother sitting near. "Mamma," she said, "I think Dad is deathly weary to light his stars."

"Why, darling?"

"Cause his scatchin' matches on the sky."

Went Too Far.

He had a bundle of papers under his arm and was standing near a railway station weeping.

"What is the matter, my boy?" said a pleasant faced gentleman.

"If I go home without selling my papers, my father and mother will beat the life out of me."

"That's bad."

"Yes, sir; but the worst of it is I am an only orphan."

"Yes," replied the philanthropist, allowing a coin to drop back into his pocket. "It doesn't often happen that a boy has such bad luck."—*Chimes*.

THE GOOD LITTLE BEAR.

How Polly at Grandma's Suggestion Made the Whole Family Happy.

"I feel as cross as a bear!" said Polly as she came in from school.

"Then you have a good chance to make the family happy," and grandma smiled.

"Your mother has a headache, the baby wants to be amused and little brother is fretful. A cross bear will make him cry, and then baby will cry, too, and that will make your mother's headache worse, and—"

"Why, grandma, what do you mean?" interrupted Polly.

"Oh, I haven't finished what I want to say. That is what a cross bear will do, but a good natured bear can make Jamie laugh, and then perhaps Jamie will make the baby laugh, and if your mother bears them perhaps her head won't ache so badly, and if she grows better it will surely make papa smile when he comes home, and if papa smiles I shall be happy too."

"All right," said Polly. "You'll see what a good natured bear can do."

She went into the nursery and capered so comically that Jamie laughed with delight. Then she took his hand, and they danced back and forth before the baby, sitting in her high chair, and Jamie's laugh was soon echoed by little May.

Mother heard the happy little voices through the closed door and said to grandma, "It is better than medicine to hear those dear children."

"That is what I told Polly," replied grandma.

At the tea table papa said, "It is such a comfort to find mamma's headache is really better," and he smiled at Polly, while grandma beamed at both of them as she poured the tea.

"It's like a 'Mother Goose' story," said Polly. "The bear began to please the little brother, the little brother began to amuse the baby, the baby began to cheer the mother, the mother began to comfort the father, the father began to cheer the grandma, the grandma—she began it all!" and Polly stopped for want of breath.—*Youth's Companion*.

Killing Ants With Cannon.

Artillery charged with grapeshot has been employed to destroy great fortresses which the termites, or warrior ants, have made in many tropical countries.

In South Africa the termites work enormous havoc. They live in a republic of their own, and some of them have wings. The workmen, the soldiers and the queens, however, have none.

The workmen construct their buildings, the soldiers defend the colony and keep order and the females, or queens, are cared for by all the others. These become, in point of fact, mere egg laying machines which have to remain tied to one spot.

Their nesting homes are often twenty feet high and pyramidal in shape. Cattle climb upon them without crushing them. A dozen men can find shelter in some of their chambers, and native hunters often lie in wait inside them when out after wild animals.

The ants construct galleries which are as wide as the bore of a large cannon and which run three or four feet underground.

The nests are said to be 500 times as high as the ant's body, and it has been estimated that if we built our houses on the same scale they would be four times as high as the pyramids of Egypt.

Game of Little Words.

While one leaves the room the others agree upon a word, as "the," "you," "yes" or "no," or any of the small words that do not contain more than four letters. When the person is readmitted he or she asks a question of each one, and the chosen word must be given by all in their answers. Suppose the word "and" is selected, and the question should be this:

"Do you think we shall have snow today?"

"I hope so, for I long to see it snow, and I am very fond of snowballs."

"Then to the next one she might say: 'You are fond of snowballs also?'"

"Yes, when there is a large party of us, and they are all very merry."

The questioner will notice that there are three little words in the last answers, "and" "of" and "very," that are in the first; therefore, in the next answer she must remember which of these three words are repeated again, so in this manner she will soon be able to find the right word. But if unable to guess it she must leave the room again while another is chosen.

The player by means of whose answer the word is guessed must be the next to withdraw, while the others fix upon a word to be guessed as before.

Whose Hands Are the Prettiest?

Three little girls were disputing together as to which one had the most beautiful hands. Each one declared, "Mine are the prettiest!" While they were discussing a poor beggar woman came along soliciting alms. Two of the girls turned away from her, but the third slipped her hand into her pocket, drew out a nickel and gave it to the needy woman. Whose hands were the prettiest?

Little Elsie's Comment.

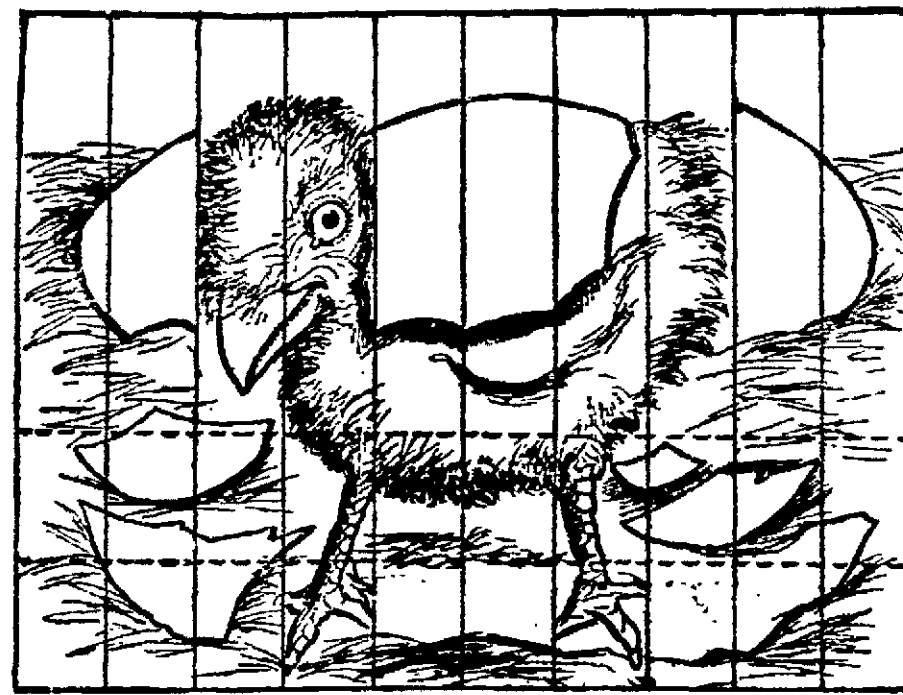
Elsie, who is the youngest of the family, was entertaining me the other day. During the conversation she said, "All the folks who come to our house are so much older than I am." Giving a little sigh she continued, "There seems to be awfully few people seven years old nowadays." *Hartford Post*.

Baby's Skies.

Would you know that baby's skies? That baby's are mother's eyes? Mother's eyes, and smile together, Make the baby's pleasant weather.

Mother, keep your eyes from tears; Keep your heart from foolish fears; Keep your lips from dull complaining; Let the baby think it raining.

HE'S JUST HATCHED OUT



Can you put him in the egg? Cut out, fold and try it.

Interesting Facts About Bees.

John Burroughs says that when a bee brings pollen into the hive he advances to the cell in which it is to be deposited and kicks it off, as one might his overalls or rubber boots, making one foot help another. The honeybees rank among the highest of all insects, because of its thoughtful provision for the future and the care shown its young. The young bees which receive this care from the working bees are called larvae. These are of three kinds, found in three different kinds of cells, and they are called queens, drones and workers. The best time to study this wonderful insect is when buckwheat and goldenrod are in bloom. If possible, visit some hive and try to see it at work inside. It is very interesting to see a few captured bees that have been fed with some honey "take a bee line" for home when let loose. This is the plan followed in the mountains and elsewhere when hunting for wild honey. Frequently these bees will return for more honey to the same place where they were fed at first, as their instinct is akin to reason, and they always observe a place so as to return to it. When making room in the hive for a set of young bees, the old queen bee leaves the hive, followed by nearly all of the grown bees that are there at the time, and, after swarming in the air, they go directly to a new home, just as if they had selected the place beforehand. They not only make wax and honey, but add to their usefulness by carrying the pollen for the fertilization of flowers.

A Traveled Doll.

Miss Mary Green is a rubber doll who appeared one day late last fall in the postoffice at Winchester, Mass., and whose travels are told about by the Grand Rapids Herald. On her dress was fastened a slip of paper which read: "The climate of New England is too severe for this child. Please pass her to the Pacific coast for the winter." Some friendly clerk put a stamp on her dress and sent her to Montana. From there she went to California, then to British Columbia and from there to Ottawa. Each postoffice clerk seems to have enjoyed her society as long as she pleased, then passed a stamp to her gown and sent her on.

At Denver she evidently attended a banquet of the mailing clerks and had some new traveling garments given her. Her dress is said to be covered over with postage stamps from various offices in the United States, and around her neck are several "poems" written in her honor. She also wears newspaper badges from many different states, showing the honor with which she was received at the various literary banquets which she had attended. From Ottawa she brought back a tag which proved to be a pass to the gallery of the house of commons.

Blowing the Feather.

This simple game makes no end of fun. The players set themselves on the floor in the form of a hollow square and take hold of a sheet by the edges, raising it until it is just under their chins and keeping it taut in that position. It will thus be spread out on a level about eighteen inches above the floor.

One of the players is left out of the square, and after the sheet is spread he places on it a small feather, spreading the players in the square immediately begin to blow about in every direction. The outside player's task is to catch the feather either in front of or on some one in the square, and when he succeeds that player takes his place.

As the feather is blown here and there and the outside player rushes here and there after it the fun becomes uproarious, and then he finds his chance, for some one gets too weak from laughing to blow the feather at the right time, and he seizes it.

Would Be a Sight.

"Mamma," said a pretty four-year-old miss who had been watching her mother arranging her toilet preparatory to making a call, "when I det big like 'ou, will I pin more hair on my head an' put white 'tuff on my cheekies?"

"Yes, dear, I suppose so," replied the mother.

"Divacious," exclaimed the little beauty, "won't I be a sight!"

Try This Riddle.

Why is a blind pig that has been slaughtered by a butcher with black whiskers whose second wife's mother's sister went around the corner a moment ago dressed in black silk and a last year's bonnet like a note written in green ink by the butcher's daughter to her chum who has been washing her hair every day since her father's house burned down?

Encouragement For Boys.

It very often happens that a boy has to be busy with work of some kind when he really wants to read and become educated. Now, this desire for education is a splendid thing in a boy. Indeed, there is nothing in the world that is any better. But it often happens that a boy is prevented by circumstances from doing that which would seem to be the best thing for him.

Here is a word of encouragement to such boys. Read all you can in the best papers and magazines. Pick up scraps of information about people and things and make them your own, so that you will remember them. Some day your knowledge, picked up little by little, will be very extensive, and you will find that you compare very favorably with boys who have had much better chances for education than yourself. Console yourself with the thought that some of the best work in the world has been done under very trying circumstances.

Sir Walter Raleigh wrote his "History of the World" during his eleven years' imprisonment. And who knows but you during your years of work, when you would like to enjoy years of study and recreation, may be laying the foundation of some piece of work as great as any Sir Walter Raleigh ever did?—*Detroit Free Press*.

Harry Did as He Was Told.

A teacher who received as an addition to her primary school flock a small graduate from the kindergarten was impressing upon the new pupil the necessity of quiet movement about the room. "Now, Harry," she said, "go back to your seat and see how still you can come to the desk. Come up like a mouse," she finished by way of illustration.

Whereupon the small Harry returned to his place and dropping upon all fours came nimbly and silently. In true mouse fashion, through the aisle. The outburst of merriment, which neither scholars nor teacher could suppress, at this performance surprised and grieved the heart of the little kindergarten, who saw nothing unusual in it.—*New York Times*.

He'd Been Busy.

When Wesley was about three years old, a friend who had not seen him for some time greeted him with:

"Well, Wesley, what have you been doing since I saw you last?"

"Been growin'," was the rather unexpected answer.

The Children's Circus.

After the circus had passed through the town.

With its cages of beasts and painted clown.

The children neglected their toys and books.

And, secretly whispering in cozy nooks,

They planned and planned and planned.

Ted worked with paint pot and brush without pause.

While Marjorie sewed on tinsel and gauze;

Rob ran about with the hammer and strings,

From mamma they borrowed a thousand things

And worked and worked and worked.

Then they nailed up a sign where all might see:

The letters were large and in colors three:

"A Great Wild Show Performed at 9."

The children all stood in awe-struck line

And gazed and gazed and gazed.

A GREAT WILD SHOW PERFORMED AT 9

They placed in the orchard a great white tent.

With a sign that read, "Admission One Cent."

Inside the bars (of a large dining chair) Crouched Tommy the Lion, and from his lair

He growled and growled and growled.

At last down the path the procession filed (The beasts were stubborn, but not very wild).

The dolls, for beauties, sat up proud and straight;

The goat, as a camel, with pompous gait

They urged and urged and urged.

Ted was a wild man, with hair in his eyes

And coat inside out (a perfect disguise).

A clown was Benny with red cheek and lip.

Ringmaster Tom flourished high boots and whip;

They marched and marched and marched.

A drum and tin horn all their music made.

"Foot-a-toot, rub-a-rub" the tune they played;

The neighbors crowded at window and door.

They had never seen such a sight before;

They cheered and cheered and cheered.

—*Edna A. Foster in Youth's Companion*.



An organization has been formed in a rural community of Pennsylvania which can best be described as a fraternal mutual benefit society of which cattle are the members. The home of this interesting organization is at Arnot, and its official title is "the Union Cow Club of Arnot, Pa." The country throughout is peculiarly hazardous for cows to wander in. There are mine shafts and railroad tracks and steep and narrow paths where the careless man or beast is prone to stumble. Therefore the cow club. No cow less than one or more than ten years old is eligible for membership, and full participation in the benefits of the order is given only to those which are a source of profit to their owners. The members, therefore, really earn enough to pay their own dues, and the owners occupy rather the position of business advisers who take care of surplus funds and look after the clerical details of paying the assessments when they fall due. Each one, it might be said, holds a power of attorney for his cows. The owners are also the beneficiaries of the bovine policies. In case a cow dies between March 1 and Sept. 30 the owner receives \$30. If she dies between Oct. 1 and Feb. 28, he gets only \$25. If the animal becomes disabled or sick, an examining committee looks into the case to determine what damages should be allowed, and if this committee cannot agree a special meeting is called, and the owners in concave adjust the damages. One interesting provision is that if a man wishes to kill a cow for beef or if he wishes to sell he must notify the president twenty-four hours beforehand so that the withdrawal may be duly entered on the books. So far as has been learned no candidates for admission have yet been blackballed.—*New York Post*.

Worth Her Weight in Gold.

Some farmers' wives can make good butter once a week. It is the one that can make good butter every time she tries that is a pearl of great price and worth her weight in gold or gilt edge butter.

Aerating and Delivering Milk.

Never take your milk cans inside the stable, said F. W. Ashman before Ohio Dairymen's association. After each cow is milked strain and run the milk through an aerator, and when the milking is finished the whole of it must be aerated again by pouring or dipping till it is cooled. This must be done where the air is pure, and the quicker the temperature of the milk is changed the quicker it will check the growth of the bacteria in it. Never mix warm milk with cold milk, but cool it to the same temperature.

Where milk is delivered at the factory milk must be pure and clean and should be delivered on a spring wagon to prevent it from churning. The cans should be covered with heavy ducking to protect the milk from freezing and dust from getting into it, and it must be perfectly sweet, so after it leaves the separator it can be sterilized to increase the value of the skim milk for feeding purposes. When it arrives at home, it should be emptied at once and the cans rinsed with cold water before washing.

Slilage Compared With Timothy Hay. Timothy hay of average quality contains 49.4 per cent digestible units. Silage of average quality contains 17.1 per cent digestible units. If this was the only test of value, timothy hay would be worth nearly three times as much as silage, but timothy hay is not so easily digested as silage, and quite a proportion of its digestible value must be used in furnishing energy to digest it, whereas silage is easily digested and therefore requires less expenditure of energy for this purpose. Again, silage is a succulent feed, and there is a value in succulence which cannot be measured or even estimated in figures.

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ALASKAN BOUNDARY DISPUTE

Problem the American-British Commission Will Be Called Upon to Solve

IN accordance with the provisions of the treaty just ratified by the United States senate and the king of England three men from this country and three from Great Britain will meet in London this spring and endeavor to agree on a settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute.

Besides the six commissioners the treaty provides for the appointment of other jurists to fill vacancies and for officers of the tribunal, including scientific experts and agents. The members of this commission selected by the president to act for the United

range thought to be about a hundred miles inland—that is, Great Britain offered to make the range the boundary line. Then, some doubts arising as to whether there was such a mountain range, the Russians agreed to a paragraph fixing the boundary at ten marine leagues from the coast, but expressly stipulating that this line should be "parallel to the windings of the coast."

In 1867 the United States bought Alaska from the empire of Russia. It paid cash for it, and the limits of the territory it bought were fixed as between Russia and the United States by a citation of those sections of the treaty of 1825 which established the boundary between Great Britain and Russia.

It will be seen, therefore, that the whole dispute today as to the Alaskan boundary depends entirely upon the construction to be given to those sections of the treaty of 1825 which limited that boundary. The United States is in the position of the undisputed heir to all the claims of ownership which Russia may have had in 1825.

Today every map of the British admiralty sustains the American contention. The boundary lines are drawn as we now hold they should be maintained. The English Hudson Bay company has paid rent to Russia for the territory in dispute. Historically the claim of the United States is complete and incontrovertible.

Even the London Spectator, conceding and defends the American claims. "The treaty of 1825," it says, "evidently intended to give to the Russians as a maximum a strip of territory parallel to the windings of the coast thirty miles broad. If this was not intended why should article 6 of the treaty have so carefully protected British subjects in the free navigation of all the rivers and streams, which but for that stipulation would have been barred by the strip of Russian territory? The fact that the phrase 'the windings of the coast' was used seems to us to indicate that the diplomats who made the treaty



JOHN W. FOSTER.

States are Secretary of War Elihu Root, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and Senator George Turner of Washington.

The treaty also provides that a written or printed case of the two parties and other documentary matter shall be submitted to the two parties, and two months thereafter the counter case may be submitted. Provision is also made for the presentation of copies of evidence and argument.

The American case will be prepared for the commission by John W. Foster of Washington, formerly secretary of state, who was a member of the joint high commission which had charge of the Alaska seal fisheries arbitration and is probably more familiar with the subject than any other man. Mr. Foster is a most eminent diplomatist. In the preparation of the boundary case he will be assisted by his son-in-law, Robert Lansing of Watertown, N. Y., who was also connected with the seal fisheries arbitration.

The Klondike outlet is practically all here is to the Alaskan boundary question, because the boundary was never disputed until five years ago, when old was discovered and the rush began.

There is no dispute as to the boundary line of the main portion of Alaska embracing the extreme northwest corner of the continent of America. The difference concerns only the question of how wide the strip of coast is to be from Mount St. Elias to British Columbia. The United States asserts that the strip is, with one or two unimportant exceptions, thirty miles wide, and it is always occupied that territory without protest from the world at large. The United States claims that its strip is to be measured inwardly from tidewater in all cases.

The British contention is that the boundary should be measured from the



SECRETARY ELIHU ROOT.

ter edge of the outlying islands of a coast, which would leave to the United States only a narrow strip of land frequently less than five miles in width, and that the line should cross the bays and inlets instead of following the sinuosities of the coast.

In the treaty entered into by Great Britain and Russia in 1825 the line



SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE.

did in the case of the big inlets mean to follow them round with a thirty mile radius.

This thirty mile strip, then, is the bone of contention. It remains for the commission to decide whether the boundary line shall be drawn from the shore line of the main land or from the outer edge of the outlying islands.

If the British contention should be adopted, it would be just as well for the United States to move out of the panhandle of Alaska, because it would get little or nothing except the islands, few of which are worth anything. If the contention of the United States is adopted, Great Britain will be worse off than it ever has been.

Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner, who have been selected as the American representatives on the commission, are considered unusually well equipped for the work. Secretary Root has had a brilliant, though brief, political career. He was appointed to his present position by President McKinley in July, 1899, at the close of the Spanish war. His only other political office was that of United States attorney for the southern district of New York. He is recognized as a great lawyer.

Senator Lodge comes from a long line of distinguished people of New England. He is a native of Boston and a graduate of Harvard and of the Harvard Law school. He was a strong supporter of President McKinley's policy of expansion and is an aggressive American.

Senator Turner is said to be one of the most scholarly men in Washington, an able constitutional lawyer and an expert in international law. He was born in Missouri, but in 1880 settled in the then territory of Washington. In 1896 he left the Republican party and was elected to the United States senate by a fusion of Democrats and Populists.

A commission composed of these three men, assisted by the veteran diplomat, John W. Foster, insures to the citizens of this country that their case will be ably presented and defended at the meeting of the Alaskan boundary tribunal at London.

RISE OF BROWNLOW.

Tennessee Congressman Who Spent but Three Years at School. Congressman W. P. Brownlow, who attracted national attention as the author of the national good roads bill introduced in congress this winter, represents the First Tennessee district, for many years represented by President Andrew Johnson, and is the leading Republican of his state.

While the lower house contains many self-made men, there are few who have made their way to the top under greater difficulties. Although a nephew of Parson Brownlow, former governor of Tennessee and later his representative in the senate, young Brownlow had to make his own way in the world.

It is related that young Brownlow walked 300 miles from Rogersville to



WALTER PRESTON BROWNLOW.

Nashville to seek his famous uncle's aid, but met with a rebuff. Whether this be true or not, the boy received no assistance from his relative.

He served an apprenticeship at the tinners' trade in his brother's shop and later peddled sewing machines. He varied this by selling tombstones and then became a fireman on the Rogersville and Ohio railroad, rising to the position of engineer. He entered the newspaper business as a reporter on the Knoxville Whig and Chronicle (at that time edited by his uncle) in 1876.

In the same year he purchased the Herald and Tribune, published at Jonesboro, of which he has since been the editor and proprietor. He soon became a power among Tennessee Republicans and still remains their chief. In March, 1881, he was appointed postmaster of Jonesboro, but resigned the following December to accept the editorship of the house of representatives of the Forty-seventh congress.

In the primary of 1896 he was chosen to represent his district in the Fifty-fifth congress and triumphantly elected. He was re-elected to the Fifty-sixth, Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth congresses. Mr. Brownlow is a native of Virginia.

TWO LOVERS OF ERIN.

Ireland's Joan of Arc, Who Became a Boer Soldier's Bride.

When Maud Gonne, known as the "Irish Joan of Arc," became the bride of Major John McBride, who was a member of the Irish brigade in the Boer army, in Paris, a few days ago, two distinguished Irish patriots were united.

Maud Gonne has long stood close to the hearts of the Irish people. Her father died in 1886, and she then entered heart and soul into the home rule campaign. She was an "Orange" by birth, but was converted to the Irish cause



MAUD GONNE MCBRIDE.

by witnessing the eviction of a "Land League" near her home, in which the evicted man lost his life.

Major McBride during the war in South Africa organized the 2,000 Irishmen in the Boer ranks into an Irish brigade. In addition to the Boer flag this brigade carried an Irish flag made in Dublin in 1867 by a Miss Butler, who concealed James Stephens, the Fenian leader, in her house and refused to betray him in spite of an offer of \$5,000. Miss Butler was Major McBride's aunt.

IRISH LAND QUESTION.

HOW IT IS PROPOSED TO SETTLE LONG STANDING TROUBLE.

All Parties to the Controversy Agree on Measure to Be Introduced in Parliament—Provides For Purchase of Landlords' Holdings.

As a result of the recent Irish land conference the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Dunraven, John Redmond and others are of the opinion that the Irish land question is in a fair way for final settlement. All the interested parties, Nationalists, Unionists, landlords and tenants, are now, for the first time in the history of Ireland, in agreement upon the lines of the Dublin conference. They have also joined forces in bringing pressure to bear on the government to make Secretary Wyndham's forthcoming bill agree in spirit with the recommendations of the conference, and all indications point to the bill conceding those demands.

The bill will be introduced in parliament at the end of March and if passed will accomplish what Mr. Redmond and Lord Dunraven agree in saying will be one of the "most extraordinary peaceful revolutions ever effected."

The recommendations adopted by the recent Irish land conference in Dublin are in brief: Better facilities for the purchase of land by tenants on a basis just to both seller and buyer, encouragement to selling owners to remain residents in Ireland after the sale of their estates, state help to enable new occupiers to start well and to pay for their holdings by installments, settlement of the evicted tenants question and provision for the housing of the laboring classes.

The existing conditions of the land question in Ireland were declared by the conference to be adverse to the improvement of the soil, leading to unending controversies and lawsuits, retarding progress and constituting a grave danger to the state.

As the effect of a far-reaching settlement will be to cause the sale of tenancies throughout the whole of Ireland, it was urged that wherever practicable inducements should be afforded selling owners to continue to reside in the country and that for the purpose of obtaining such a result an equitable price based on income ought to be paid to the owners. It also suggested the purchase of mansion houses, demesne lands and home farms by the government and their resale to the owners.

The Duke of Abercorn, who is president of the powerful Irish Landlords'



JOHN REDMOND.

association, which at first declined to join the Earl of Mayo and Lord Dunraven in conferring with the Nationalists, but which later consented, says he is amazed at the results achieved and that he cannot conceive that the government will "stand on quibbles" when the solution of the most serious problem of the empire is within its grasp. He thinks that the process of changing the holdings from the landlord to the tenant might cost \$3,500,000 annually and adds, "It surely would be cheap at that price."

Neither Mr. Redmond nor Lord Dunraven believes the transfer would involve more than \$1,500,000 annually, and both think that the economies resulting from cheaper administration would greatly reduce that figure, if they do not eventually quite wipe out the necessity for state aid in the payment of the difference between the maximum price the tenant can afford to pay and the minimum price the landlord can afford to accept.

John Redmond is of the opinion that the landlords are in earnest and are just as anxious as the Irish party to settle once and for all Ireland's troubles.

"If Mr. Wyndham, chief secretary for Ireland, brings in a bill on the lines of the decision arrived at by the Dublin conference," said Mr. Redmond, "the greatest step in the industrial and social history of Ireland will have been accomplished. More than that, it will be a most important step toward home rule. Under the new system the landlords will live in Ireland, derive benefit from their property and begin to take a new interest in Irish affairs. They will then see the necessity for an extension of local government and will eventually become as anxious as ourselves to secure home rule."

Thus it would appear that the solution of Ireland's land troubles is at hand. But should Mr. Wyndham for lack of funds or other reasons fail to meet the views of the conference he will have on his hands, to quote Mr. Redmond, "an Ireland such as the world has never seen."

BEAUTIFUL MRS. LAW.

Rich American Widow Who For Years Has Dazzled Paris.

Perhaps the most interesting person in the social set of New York city just now is Mrs. George Law, the beautiful young widow of the former street railway magnate, who has been a notable figure in a cosmopolitan set in Paris and who, it seems, is about to become a social favorite in her native city.

Mrs. Law has been in New York since Christmas, but has been very little in society. Since leaving Paris, where her social position was unquestioned, Mrs.



MRS. GEORGE LAW.

Law has given evidences of being tired of the French capital and a desire to enjoy the society of Gotham's social set.

Mrs. George Law has lived a life of more or less romance. When as the beautiful Alga Smith she married the wealthy street railroad magnate, George Law, in 1894, she but followed in the path which might have been that of her own mother, to whom George Law had proposed marriage twenty-five years before. The former Alga Smith had married instead a young lawyer by name Faraffe, but at her mother's death the little Alga was adopted by her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge Smith, whose name she took.

While abroad her voice gave such promise that she studied under Marcel for years, and but a year or so before her marriage she was offered a salary of \$1,000 a week by Rudolph Aronson, who heard her sing in Paris. She relinquished all thoughts of an operatic career, however, although her beauty and her fine voice brought her many inducements.

Instead she married George Law, who had helped supply the means for her education. Since his death the beautiful young widow has dazzled European society with her wealth and beauty.

WOULD SERVE UNCLE SAM.

Why Archduke Leopold Seeks to Enter the United States Navy.

When it was announced a few days ago that Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, brother of the former crown princess of Saxony, had made public his intention to become an officer in the United States navy, it was explained that the reason for renouncing the land of his birth was the outcome of a love affair. Like his sister, who eloped with a French tutor, the archduke casts to the



ARCHDUKE LEOPOLD FERDINAND.

winds his former privileged position, though in his case the immediate object of his action is stated to be the wish to regulate by marriage an irregular relationship of some years' standing.

To become an officer in the United States navy the former archduke would have to earn promotion. By enlisting he would qualify for American citizenship, but as he has had no naval training he might find the task of reaching a higher grade than that of plain seaman somewhat difficult.

TO CONQUER DISEASE.

AIM OF THE ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH.

Comprehensive Laboratories and Hospital Planned—Science to Probe Cause of Disease—People Will Be Taught Hygiene.

Worldwide in its comprehensiveness and splendid in its possibilities is the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, the latest benefaction which John D. Rockefeller is planning for humanity. The institute was founded by Mr. Rockefeller about two years ago by a gift of \$200,000, and a few days ago this sum was augmented by \$1,000,000, with the implied promise that several more millions will be forthcoming as the needs of the institute, which is yet in its infancy, demand.

The institute is intended to be national in its scope, but will be established in New York city, as careful investigation has satisfied the directors that that city is the best location. The aim of the institute is to furnish facilities of wide proportions for original investigation, particularly in such problems in medicine and hygiene as have a practical bearing on the prevention and cure of disease.

The plans call for the purchase of a large site in New York city. A model laboratory building will at once be erected and be so arranged as to permit of such extension as the growth of the work may necessitate. In this building will be provided the most elaborate equipment for investigation in departments of physiological chemistry, hygiene and preventive medicine, pharmacology and therapeutics, normal and pathological physiology and the study of bacteria and other micro-organisms.

In order to ally the research work of the Rockefeller institute closely with practical medicine it is the purpose of the directors to erect in the near future a hospital where special groups of patients may be treated, as it is one of the functions of this benefaction not only to discover the causes of disease, but to develop new methods of treatment.

Plans for this new building are already under consideration and it is expected that the first laboratory will be ready for work by October, 1904. But the ultimate plans are broader than these outlined. It is the aim of the directors not only to increase knowledge of the cause and cure of disease, but to educate the people generally in matters of hygiene. This it is hoped may



DR. SIMON FLEXNER.

be promoted by popular public lectures, an elaborate hygienic museum and the diffusion of suitable popular literature.

The staff of the laboratory will consist of a chief director, directors of the different departments mentioned, each with his permanent assistants. All of these, it is expected, will receive a compensation sufficient to retain them in the institute.

Besides, there will be a class of workers whose association will be less permanent. These will be termed fellows, scholars, etc., to whom grants of money of varying amounts will be given. There will thus be quite a large corps of permanent, well trained persons, whose entire time will be devoted to research work. It is also intended that provision will be made for voluntary independent workers who may wish to avail themselves of the resources of the institute to work out their own special problems under such supervision as may be afforded them.

Dr. Simon Flexner, who has been chosen director of the laboratory of the institute, is now professor of pathology at the University of Pennsylvania. He is a native of Louisville and is forty years old. He is a graduate of the University of Louisville and for some years was professor of pathology at the Johns Hopkins university at Baltimore, from which place he went to Philadelphia. Dr. Flexner is a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, member of the Association of American Physicians and corresponding member of the Medico-Chirurgical society of Bologna. He was one of the commission sent to the Philippines to study the subject of army dysentery.

This institute, which it is thought will involve an expenditure of \$10,000,000 when Mr. Rockefeller's plans are fully carried out, will have much in common with the great institutions of research in Europe, but it will have some features which are quite its own. Besides the great aid to scientific inquiry and experiment which Mr. Rockefeller's plans aim to obtain it is his hope that the greatest possible practical general good may be achieved.

PORTSMOUTH'S SECRET AND SOCIAL SOCIETIES.

WHEN AND WHERE THEY MEET.

A Guide for Visitors and Members.

ONE CAMP, NO. 4, L. G. I.

Meets at Hall, Pease Block, High St.

Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month.

Officers—A. L. Finney, Past Chief; Charles C. Charleson, Noble Chief; Fred Hester, Vice Chief; William Hemphill, High Priest; Frank L. Melon, Venerable Hermit; George P. Knight, Sir Hermit; Samuel E. Gardner, M. of R.; Fred Gardner, K. of E.; C. W. Hanscom, C. of B.

PORTSMOUTH COUNCIL, NO. 3, O. U. A. M.

Meets at Hall, Franklin Block, First and Third Thursday of each month.

Officers—C. W. Hanscom, Comdr.; John Hooper, Vice Comdr.; William P. Gardner, Senior Ex-Councilor; Charles Allen, Junior Ex-Councilor; Frank Pike, Recording Secretary; Frank Langley, Financial Secretary; Joseph W. Marden, Treasurer; Chester E. Odiorne, Inductor; George Kimball, Examiner; Arthur Jenness, Inside Protector; George Kay, Outside Protector; Trustees, Harry Hensum, Edward Clapp, W. P. Gardner.

THE REVERE HOUSE

Bowdoin Square, Boston,

HAS FOR YEARS BEEN THE LEADING HOTEL IN BOSTON. IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY RENOVATED BY THE NEW MANAGEMENT.

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BOSTON TAVERN

PIREPROOF.

Rooms from \$1.00 Up

Old India Pale Ale

Homstead Ale

AND Nourishing Stout

Are specially brewed and bottled by

THE FRANK JONES Brewing Co.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Ask your Dealer or them.

BOTTLED IN PINTS AND QUARTS

The Best Spring Tonic on the Market.

THE HERALD.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

MARCH 9.

SUN RISE.....6:50 (MORSE DATA) 10:15 A.M.
SUN SET.....6:44 (MORSE DATA) 7:15 P.M.
LUNAR DATA.....11:34 (MORSE DATA) 10:30 P.M.

Full Moon, March 13th, 7h 12m, morning, W.
New Moon, March 22nd, 9h 5m, evening, W.
First Quarter, March 16th, 8h 22m, evening, W.
Last Quarter, April 4th, 8h 31m, evening, W.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 8.—Forecast for New England: Clearing and colder Monday; Tuesday fair; fresh northeast to north winds.

MUSIC HALL BOX OFFICE HOURS.

Open 7:30 to 9:00 a.m., 12:30 to 2, 5 to 6, and 7 to 8 p.m., three days in advance of each attraction. Tickets may be ordered by calling Telephone No. 8008-2.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1903.

CITY BRIEFS.

Church activity is increasing. Tomorrow will be election day. The seed is being sown for straw hats. Yesterday was the second Sunday in Lent. Two good attractions at Music hall this week. Prepare to vote the straight ticket tomorrow. The North mill pond is nearly cleared of ice. Wanted—Two boys at once. Portsmouth Milling Co. The farmers are getting ready for an early planting. The politicians will put in some lively work today. Have your shoes repaired by John Mott, 34 Congress street. Hiram Tozier moves to Readville this week with six horses. Tomorrow is pay day for mechanics and laborers at the navy yard. To the republican voters—vote straight and you will vote safe. Richard Roberts has secured employment with J. A. and A. W. Walker. The rain of yesterday made heavy intrusions on the snow and ice that remained. The annual prophecy from the wild goose flights of an early spring is frequently made. The skies were heavy and dark on Sunday, but the air was balmy and spring-like. A Dover delegation saw Quinlan and Wall's Minstrels at Music hall on Saturday evening. The children, and adults, too, will have a great time with "Foxy Grandpa" Tuesday night. We will not have to worry much longer about the coal bin. There is consolation in that. The legislative session will end just at the time when baseball is coming onto the boards for the season of 1903. The barge Dora was towed up river and docked at Walker's new wharf by the tug M. Mitchell Davis, this morning. Those inclined to get up early enough, especially in the suburbs, can hear the birdies sing these mornings. Easter is considerably over a month away, but they are already beginning to inflict the Easter bonnet jokes on the public. A large party from Strawberry Bank grange attended the regular meeting of Kittery grange, on Saturday evening. Basket ball has aroused quite a lot of interest this winter, but everybody is waiting impatiently for the baseball season. "I suffered for months from sore throat. Electric Oil cured me in twenty-four hours." M. S. Gist, Haverhill, Ky. Foxy Grandpa is a play that appeals to all lovers of comic opera, or plays of the Show Girl, Burgomaster, and Florodora type. The four-masted schooner C. P. Dixon has pulled down to Jones' wharf, where several hundred tons of rock ballast is being placed aboard. Rumor has it that the building on Market street formerly occupied by Oliver W. Ham will be repaired and made into a hall for the use of secret societies. Hiram Tozier thinks very highly of Pierpont Morgan, the 2-year-old colt by Adonia, 2:05, dam Queen Regent, 2:28½, that he has in training. He is good size, handsome, level-headed and good galloped.

UNDER THE ELEVATOR.

Portsmouth Free Masons Have An Exciting Experience in Dover.

Several Free Masons, including Bank Commissioner John Hatch and Charles W. Gray of this city, had a decidedly unpleasant experience Friday evening while attending a gathering of Scottish Rite Masons in Dover. It seems that a new boy had been engaged to run the elevator in the Masonic Temple and Friday night was his first time on duty. There was a large amount of business for the elevator boy, and on one of his first trips, when he carried the Masons to the fifth floor, before the boy could stop the car it went some feet above its intended destination. In attempting to stop the elevator, the boy reversed the power, causing the car to descend quickly. Being inexperienced and somewhat excited, the lad forgot to pull the "up" rope, but held to the rope for the descent, the speed increasing, until he was compelled to let go; whereupon, Frank B. Clark, who was one of the passengers, attempted to assist the boy, and caught hold of the same rope. He tried to pull the rope, which increased the downward speed of the elevator, and held on until his hand was so badly burned that he had to let go. Things began to look serious, and there was considerable excitement among the passengers, but there was nothing to do but to wait. Bank Commissioner Hatch, who had retained his presence of mind, turned to one of his companions while the elevator was descending at its dangerous speed, and calmly remarked: "Well, I suppose we shall stop somewhere."

Just then the car came to a sudden stop on the ground floor, tossing its occupants in a heap. After recovering from the shock of the fall, the passengers found that all had escaped injury, the only damage being the elevator, which was somewhat strained. The escape of the passengers from serious, if not fatal, injury is considered little short of miraculous. The construction of coal barges at this yard is a good lift for the department that will build them. The wooden building erected near the timber dock over the boiler put in by Major Urch, that is to be used to furnish steam for the engine to take the old oak timber out of the mud, blew down on Thursday night and has been replaced by the carpenters. Work is expected to commence this week on taking out these heavy logs to be loaded on the barges. The workmen's train has become quite heavy and gives the locomotive a hard pull on the sharp curve from the yard to the York branch. James E. Whalley of steam engineering is on a few days' furlough. If Uncle Sam wants a fine naval station, he will need plenty of room to build and improve. Portsmouth is the only location where he has the desired amount of room. He can put up all kinds of buildings and find land for almost anything he wants on Seavey's Island. James Peterson has been called for duty as a rivet heater in construction. The mechanics and laborers received their pay checks on Saturday and will be paid on Tuesday. All the fine crushed stone from the crusher is being used on the walks about the yard. The coarser crushed stone is being stored in the gun park. A visit to the new equipment building convinces one that this is to be a fine structure. In fact one of the best buildings on the yard. Each floor is made up of cement about a foot in thickness set between iron beams. The small machinery of this shop will be located in galleries. The work of putting in the cement floor in the third story is completed. Philip Berryman, who recently worked as a moulder in steam engineering, has secured a position at Waltham, Mass.

A NEGLECTED CEMETERY.

Last Resting Place Of The Spanish Prisoners Who Died In 1898.

There is one cemetery in this vicinity that has few visitors and no flowers are placed on the graves, though less than five years have passed since the bodies of the Spanish, who came here as prisoners, were put beneath the sod on Seavey's Island. Many have forgotten the event, but a visit to the island recalls the past. There are thirty-one graves in the cemetery marked by heavy pieces of brass, each one numbered. They are surrounded by an iron fence made of piping and close to the river bank sleep these men who died in captivity in a foreign land. A pine wood pole about twenty feet high with a streamer at its top denotes the location of the cemetery. The small wooden crosses placed on each grave and numbered have been all broken down and some of them are missing. These must have been taken by hard hearted souvenir hunters. Aside from the flag pole of Camp Long, which is still standing, nothing is left to show that there was once on Seavey's Island a stockade inside which seventeen hundred Spanish prisoners were confined.

A FEW INEQUALITIES.

An inspection of the registration by wards discloses inequalities that should make even a ward wrenpeller blush. Ward 1, with a registration of 687, has three aldermen and six councilmen, while ward 5, with a registration of 497, only 190 less than that of ward 1, is allowed one alderman and two councilmen. Ward 3, with a registration of 451, elects one alderman and two councilmen, the same as ward 5; but ward 4, where the registration is but 442, the smallest of any ward in the city, elects two aldermen and two councilmen. Ward 2, in which the registration is 914, elects the same number of aldermen and councilmen as ward 1.

WELL KNOWN HERE.

The schooner Jennie Lippitt, which was ashore at Boothbay Harbor, is a well known visitor to this port. She is remembered as being the first schooner to bring a thousand tons of coal and also to be equipped with steam for getting the anchor and hoisting the sails.

WILL PORTSMOUTH BE IN?

The indications are that Dover, Somersworth, Rochester and Portsmouth will be represented in a baseball league the coming season, says a "Foster's Democrat" Somersworth has already organized a team which will be under the management of Mr. Sullivan. Dover, Rochester and Portsmouth it is understood are organizing teams for the league. Each of the teams is to be made up of local players as far as possible. The Dover team will be under the management of Samuel Smiley and Frank E. Muligan. The opening game will be on Fast day between Somersworth and Dover. The management of the Dover team is negotiating with Manager Loughton for Central park and if arrangements are completed, they will play their games there.

AT THE NAVY YARD.

Small engines with their parts have been shipped by the department of steam engineering to the Boston yard. The officers of the Bath Iron works who came here with the U. S. S. Nevada took in the sights about the yard and visited several of its work shops. Work on the quay wall, which has been suspended for a few days, is now going on as before. Many of the sailors of the U. S. S. Nevada enjoyed shore liberty Saturday night. Fred Kenney, ship fitter in construction, has taken his discharge. Con Lucy has been called for duty as a scaler. The crews of the Nezinscott and Sioux are engaged in removing the heavy spars from the land where the number four shiphouse formerly stood. These spars are the largest at the yard. They have been stored in this place for several years. The construction of coal barges at this yard is a good lift for the department that will build them. The wooden building erected near the timber dock over the boiler put in by Major Urch, that is to be used to furnish steam for the engine to take the old oak timber out of the mud, blew down on Thursday night and has been replaced by the carpenters. Work is expected to commence this week on taking out these heavy logs to be loaded on the barges. The workmen's train has become quite heavy and gives the locomotive a hard pull on the sharp curve from the yard to the York branch. James E. Whalley of steam engineering is on a few days' furlough. If Uncle Sam wants a fine naval station, he will need plenty of room to build and improve. Portsmouth is the only location where he has the desired amount of room. He can put up all kinds of buildings and find land for almost anything he wants on Seavey's Island. James Peterson has been called for duty as a rivet heater in construction. The mechanics and laborers received their pay checks on Saturday and will be paid on Tuesday. All the fine crushed stone from the crusher is being used on the walks about the yard. The coarser crushed stone is being stored in the gun park. A visit to the new equipment building convinces one that this is to be a fine structure. In fact one of the best buildings on the yard. Each floor is made up of cement about a foot in thickness set between iron beams. The small machinery of this shop will be located in galleries. The work of putting in the cement floor in the third story is completed. Philip Berryman, who recently worked as a moulder in steam engineering, has secured a position at Waltham, Mass.

POLICE COURT.

Albert Nelson, who claimed to be a Manchester printer, was brought before Judge Emery in police court this morning on the charge of being drunk on Pleasant street on Sunday. He pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$16.90 for his fun. John Mullen, through his counsel, E. L. Guptill, Esq., entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of assault upon one Bronson. The case was continued until tomorrow at ten o'clock in order for both sides to summon witnesses.

BATTLE OF BALLOTS.

The politicians are putting in their last words today and everything is in readiness for the battle of ballots on the morrow. No matter how long you have had the cough; if it hasn't already developed into consumption Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will cure it.

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PERSONALS.

George Kirvan went to Boston this morning. Dr. L. V. Pope was in Durham on Saturday. T. J. Connors passed Sunday at his home in Newfields. Harry Kimball was a Manchester visitor on Saturday. Judge Samuel W. Emery was a Manchester visitor Saturday. Mrs. G. M. Moorcroft and little son, Fred, are passing the day in Boston. Jacob Green of Boston is in town, called here by the death of his father. W. B. Altman of Portsmouth was registered at the Essex, Boston, on Saturday. Fred B. Higgins, who is employed in Dover, passed Sunday in this city with his wife. Mrs. G. Scott Locke of Concord, is visiting her son, Dr. G. Scott Locke, Jr., for a few days. Capt. Smith of the steamer Queen City is again in charge of her after a ten days' vacation. James Scully, who has been ill for a few weeks, has recovered and returned to his work. Rear Admiral J. J. Read of the navy yard was a guest on Saturday at the Bellevue, Boston. Deputy United States Marshal E. P. Stoddard of Concord, passed Sunday at his home in this city. Miss Bessie Jackson of Brookline, Mass., is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. H. Washburn, of Middle street. Mrs. Frank L. Benedict of Middle street has returned from a few weeks' sojourn in New York. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Cutting of this city were registered at the Crawford, Boston, on Saturday morning. Bishop Bradley is rapidly recovering from his recent attack of grippe, though as yet he is unable to leave the house. John Goodrich of Jamaica Plains, Mass., was the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Goodrich, Dennett street, on Sunday. William L. Sabine of the Hewins and Hollis' establishment, Boston, passed Sunday at the home of his mother, Mrs. Ellen A. Lewis, State street. J. Templeman Coolidge of Boston and Little Harbor, was among those present at the Hasty Pudding club entertainment in Cambridge, last Friday evening. Sheriff Dreger of Minneapolis, who came to Manchester to get "Doc" Ames, visited this city on Saturday and inspected the navy yard and other points of interest. Kenneth A. Stuart has resigned his position as clerk in the store of Cater and Benfield and will assume that of bookkeeper at the plant of the Keeler Pipe company. Peter Shea passed Sunday with his family on Clinton street, returning to Manchester, this morning, where he is employed as a cooper by the Manchester Brewing company. Patrick Salter, a well known stone cutter, who has been at work on the Fitz John Porter statue for some months, left today for Butte, Montana, where he will make his future home. Tomorrow, Tuesday, the esteemed Mrs. Mary A. Akerman, widow of Joseph Day Akerman, attains the ninety-fifth anniversary of her birth. She is one of the cheeriest of aged ladies and singularly blessed with health. Mrs. Woodward Emery of Cambridge, Mass., formerly of this city, and Miss Alice Jones are among the patronesses for the Social union vaudeville entertainment which is to be held this week at No. 5 Mercer circle, Cambridge. Dr. John J. Berry returned on Saturday evening from New York city with his youngest daughter, Helen, who is a pupil at St. John Baptist school there. She has been suffering with a throat affection, but is now somewhat improved. J. Templeman Coolidge, Jr., is one of the reception committee for the private view to be given this evening of the loan exhibition of pictures by old masters and other paintings at Copley hall, Boston. The invitations are issued by the Copley society. Miss Cora Lance of Cabot, Vt., is making an extended visit with her brother, Dr. Arthur J. Lance, and Mrs. Lance of State street. William H. Fellows, who died in Exeter on Sunday, was formerly employed at the navy yard and has many friends in this city. He was a member of De Witt Clinton commandery, Knights Templar.

OBITUARY.

Lewis Green.

Lewis Green, the well known Daniel street tailor, died at his home on Saturday evening of a heart affection. He had been ailing for some weeks, but was able to be about and the end came very suddenly. He was attacked while at work in his store and was at once conveyed to his home, where he died a few moments later, while sitting in a chair. He was sixty-nine years of age. Mr. Green was a gentleman who commanded the respect of all who knew him and will be very generally missed in this city. He leaves a wife and one son. Capt. William A. Winder. Capt. William A. Winder, formerly of the United States army and for eighteen years allotting agent of the land department at the Rosebud agency, South Dakota, died on Friday at the Millard hotel in Omaha, Nebraska, at the age of about eighty years. He was a member of the noted Winder family of Maryland, and was appointed to the army from that state as a second lieutenant in the Third Artillery on the 24th of March 1848; was promoted to first lieutenant August 22, 1853, to captain May 14, 1861, and after serving with distinction through the civil war, resigned from the army October 18, 1866, since which time he has been prominently connected with the opening up of the west. While stationed at Fort Constitution, prior to the breaking out of the secession war, he married Mrs. Abbie Goodwin, daughter of the late Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, who with one son, Commander William Winder of the navy, survives him. Interment will be in the Goodwin tomb in Proprietors' cemetery, this city. Thomas Lester. Thomas Lester, a well known resident of Needham, Mass., died suddenly at the home of his son, Thomas G. Lester, in this city last Saturday afternoon, aged sixty-five years. He leaves a wife, four sons, Frederick W. Lester of New Bedford, James B. and John W. Lester of Needham, Thomas G. Lester of this city, and three daughters, Mrs. Eben Smith, Mrs. Frank Hunt and Miss Lizzie Lester, all of Needham. The body will be taken to Needham today for services and interment. Samuel Preble Young. Samuel Preble Young, one of York's most prominent and wealthy residents, died very suddenly of heart disease this morning at his home at York Corner. His age was about eighty years. Mr. Young never married and he leaves no near relatives. HIS FRIENDS MUCH PLEASED. The promotion of Capt. P. F. Harrington, U. S. N., to the rank of rear admiral and his assignment to the command of the Norfolk navy yard has given much pleasure to his numerous Portsmouth friends. While at this yard, Capt. Harrington was a popular and respected officer, and his advancement is nothing more than a suitable reward of merit. ELKS TO MAKE NOMINATIONS. Portsmouth Lodge of Elks will hold a regular meeting in Elks' hall on Tuesday evening. Several applications for membership will be balanced on and officers for the ensuing year will be nominated.

MR. FARRINGTON RESIGNS.

Retires From The Boston And Maine Service Because Of Ill Health.

Jeremiah A. Farrington, of this city, for some years purchasing agent of the Boston and Maine railroad, has resigned on account of ill health. C. N. Chevalier, late fuel agent, has been appointed to the position, and assumes its duties today, Monday. Mr. Chevalier's successor as fuel agent is J. R. Rooks. BROUGHT MEN FOR THE NEVADA. Chief Carpenter Peter Ward, U. S. N., arrived here Saturday afternoon, with a draft of men for the new monitor Nevada, now lying at the navy yard. NO CHANGE IN PLAN. There will be no change in the plan to place the Fitz John Porter statue on Haymarket square, so we are told.

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"For breakfast, luncheon, dinner or tea, I want my Cream of Chocolate. Wherever you are on land or sea, I want my Cream of Chocolate. —MOTHER SAGAACITY."

Is a new preparation of the cocoa bean combined with pure rich cream and pure loaf sugar. No beverage of modern times equals it in its convenience, adaptability, purity, flavor or economy. Cream of Chocolate is always ready for instant use, needs only the addition of boiling water. For every description of cooking where chocolate and cream are needed it stands without a peer. Elizabeth J. Agnew, assistant professor of Domestic Science at Kansas State Agricultural College, says: "Cream of Chocolate is a very superior food." 80 cents a tin. 63¢ in bulk.

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YOU can buy your Sunday's dinner as cheap as W. H. Smith's at any place in the city. We make special prices on every Saturday. Call.

OLD PICTURES WANTED of George Washington, also old American historical pictures; high art prices paid. Give name of engraver and date of publishing; also any other information appearing on picture. United Publishing House, P. O. Box 751, New York. 175-cent coin.

WANTED—25 young men to learn Telegraphy, by mail or personally. Situations every where. Board while studying. Known everywhere. Write for particulars. Monroe's National Telegraph School, Waterbury Conn.

SIXTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.

Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson Took The Marriage Vows in March, 1839.

George Parkinson of Salem street who on February 17 reached his eighty-third year, and his estimable wife who is eighty-two years old, will this Monday evening quietly observe the sixty-fourth anniversary of their marriage. This happy union took place in England on March 9, 1833. One was a resident of Yorkshire and the other of Lancashire, and they walked three miles to the nearest village and were married. Soon after they came to this country and this city, where they have since resided. Mr. Parkinson remembers Queen Victoria before she was queen of England, having seen her several times. He also recalls the first railroad train that came into this city and converses interestingly on the excitement which attended that great event. The previous wedding anniversaries of the beloved couple have been most happily remembered not only by the parishioners of the Methodist church, but by the community generally. Both are still finely preserved and the entire city reaches forth the hand of heartiest friendship and congratulations on this notable occasion.

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